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(54) Title: SOMATOSTATTIN-DOPAMINE CHIMERIC ANALOGS

(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a series of somatostuta-dopamine chimeric analogs which retain both somatostutin and dopamine ac-tivity in vivo. An example is : 6-n-propyl-88-ergoling/inchipthioseceyl-D-Pise-<-(Cys-1lyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH,

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# SOMATOSTATIN-DOPAMINE CHIMERIC ANALOGS

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is drawn to somatostatin-dopamine chimenc analogs.

Cancer Treat. Rep. 63, 991-997 (1979); Wick, M.M., Cancer Res. 40, 1414-1418 (1980); Wick, M.M., Cancer Treat. Rep. 65, 861–867 (1981); Wick, M.M. & Mul, J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 66, 351-354 (1981); Dasgupta, et al., J. Cancer Res. Clin. Oncol. 113, 363-368 (1987); Basu, et al., Endocrine 12, 237-241 (2000); Basu, et al., J. dopamine receptors on endothelial cells. Ricci, et al., J. Auton. Phamacol.,14, 61-68 Dopamine is a catecholamine neurotransmitter that has been implicated in the pathogenesis of both Parkinson disease and schizophrenia. Graybiel, et al., Adv. Neural, 53, 17-29 (1990); Goldstein, et al., FASEB J. 6, 2413-2421 (1992); Olanow, et al., Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 22, 123-144 (1999). Egan, et al., Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. 7, 701-707 (1997). Dopamine and related molecules have been shown to inhibit the growth of several types of malignant tumors in mice, and this activity has been variously attributed to inhibition of tumor-call proliferation, stimulation of tumor immunity or effects on melanin metabolism in malignant melanomas. Wick, M.M., J. Invest, Dermatol. 71, 163-164 (1978); Wick, M.M., J. Netl. Cencer Inst. 63, 1465-1467 (1979); Wick, M.M., Neuroimmunol. 102, 113-124 (2000). Recent studies demonstrated the presence of D2 (1994); Bacic, et al., J. Neurochem. 57, 1774-1780 (1991). Dopamine has recently been reported to strongly and selectively inhibit at non-toxic levels the vascular permeabilizing and angiogenic activities of VPF/VEGF. Basu et al., Nat. Med. 7 (5), ឧ 2 2

have been characterized (SSTR1 - SSTR5) (Reubl JC, et al., Cancer Res 47: 551 five subtypes have similar affinities for the endogenous SS ligands but have differing distribution in various tissues. Somatostartin blinds to the five distinct receptor (SSTR) shown to have potent inhibitory effects on various secretory processes in tissues such as phultary, pancreas and gastrointestinal tract. SS also acts as a neuromodulator in the central nervous system. These biological effects of SS, all inhibitory in nature, are elicited through a series of G protein coupled receptors, of which five different subtypes 558, Reisine T, et al., Endocrine Review 16: 427 - 442, Lamberts SW, et al., Endocr Rev 12: 450 - 482, 4 Patel YC, 1999 Front Neuroendocrinology 20: 157 - 198). These Somatostatin (SS), a tetradecapeptide discovered by Brazeau et al., has been subtypes with relatively high and equal affinity for each subtype. 569-574 (2001).

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There is evidence that SS regulates cell proliferation by arresting cell growth via SSTR1, 2, 4, and 5 subtypes (Buscall L, et al., 1995 Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 92: 1580 – 1584; Buscall L, et al., 1994 Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 91: 2315 – 2319; Florio T, et al., 1999 Mol Endocrinol 13: 24 – 37; Sharma K, et al., 1999 Mol Endocrinol 13: 82 – 90), or by inducing apoptosis via SSTR3 subtype (Sharma K, et al., 1996 Mol Endocrinol 10: 1688 – 1696). SS and various analogues have been shown to inhibit normal and neoplastic cell proliferation in vitro and vivo (Lamberts SW, et al., Endocr Rev 12: 450 – 482) via specific SS receptors (SSTR's) (Patel YC, 1999 Front Neuroendocrinology 20: 157 – 198) and possibly different postreceptor actions (Weckbecker G, et al., Pharmacol Ther 60; 245 - 264; Bell Gl, Reisine T 1993 Trends Neurosci 16: 34 – 38; Patel YC, et al., Biochem Biophys Res Commun 198: 605 – 612; Law SF, et al., Cell Signal 7:1 – 8). In addition, there is evidence that distinct SSTR subtypes are expressed in normal and neoplastic human tissues (9), conferring different tissue affinities for various SS analogues and variable clinical response to their therapeutic effects.

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inhibition of insulin and/or glucagon for treating diabetes melitus, angiopathy, type-5 receptor ("SSTR5") (Coy, et al. 197:386-371 (1993)). Activation of types 2 and 5 biological response, thus, reducing interaction with other receptor subtypes which could proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon and nephropathy, inhibition of gastric add but not type 5 has been associated with treating prolactin secreting adenomas. Other have been associated with growth hormone suppression and more particularly GH (Raynor, et al., Molecular Pharmacol. 43:838 (1993); Lloyd, et al., Am. J. Physiol associated with the treatment of various conditions and/or diseases. ("SSTR2") and gastrointestinel bleeding. It is preferred to have an analog which is selective for the as arthritis; retinopathy; chronic allograft rejection; angioplasty; preventing graft vessel such as hepatoma; inhibition of anglogenesis; treatment of inflammatory disorders such chronic pancreatitis and gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors; treatment of cancer secretion and more particularly peptic ulcers, indications associated with activation of the somatostatin receptor subtypes include secreting adenomas (Acromegaly) and TSH secreting adenomas. Activation of type 2 258:G102 (1995)) while the inhibition of insulin has been attributed to the somatostatin specific somatostatin receptor subtype or subtypes responsible for the desired diarrhea syndrome, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy-induced diarrhea, acute or pancreaticocutaneous fistula, irritable bowel syndrome, Dumping syndrome, watery Binding to the different types of somatostatin receptor subtypes have been enterocutaneous and

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lead to undesirable side effects

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Somatostatin (SS) and its receptors (SSTR1 to SSTR5) are expressed in normal human parafollicular C cells and medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC). MTC is a tumor originating from thyroid parafollicular C cells that produces calcitonin (CT), somatostatin, as well as several other peptides (Moreau JP, et al., Metabolism 45 (8 Suppl 1); 24 – 26). Recently, Mato et al. showed that SS and SSTR's are expressed in human MTC (Mato E, et al., J Clin Endocrinol Metab 83: 2417 – 2420). It has been documented that SS and its analogues induce a decrease in plasma CT levels and a symptomatic improvement in MTC patients. However, until now the antiproliferative activity of SS analogues on tumor cells had not been clearly demonstrated (Mahler C, et al., Clin Endocrinol 33: 261-9; Lupoli G, et al., Cancer 78: 1114 – 8; Smid WM, et al., Neth J Med 40: 240 – 243). Thus, development and assessment of SSTR subtype analogues selective on MTC cell growth provides a useful tool for clinical application. Until now, no data concerning specific SSTR subtype involvement in MTC cell growth regulation have been reported.

# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is concerned with the discovery of a series of somatostatin-dopamine chimeric analogs that retain both somatostatin and dopamine activity in vivo, including several of which display enhanced biological activity over the native somatostatin and dopamine analogs alone, and the therapeutic uses thereof.

In one aspect the invention features a dopamine-somatostatin chimer of formula

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wherein:

25 X is H, Cl, Br, I, F, -CN, , or C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl;

R1 is H, C₁₄ alkyl, allyl, alkenyl or -CN;

R2 and R3, each are, independently H or absent, provided that when R2 and R3 are absent a double bond is present between the carbon atoms to which they are attached; R4 is H or -CH<sub>s</sub>;

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Y is -O., -C(O)-, .S., S.(CH1)s-C(O)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)-, -SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -N(R5)-C(O)-, or -N(R6)-;

R5, R6, R7 and R8 each is, independently, H or C₁₂ alkyl;

R6 is H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

m ls 0 or 1;

n is 0-10;

L is -(CH2)p-C(O)-, when Y is -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)-, -O- or -N(R6)-;

L is -C(O)-(CR7R8)q-C(O)-, when Y is -N(R6)-, -O-, or -S-;

L is -{Doc)t-, when Y is -C(0)-, SC(0)-, -OC(0)-, -S-(CH2)s-C(0)-, or -N(R5)-C(0)-;

p ls 1-10; 2

q ls 2-4;

s Is 1-10;

Z is somatostatin analog, t is 1-10; and

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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In another aspect the invention features a dopamine-somatostatin chimer of formula (II),

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wherein: ឧ X is H, Ci, Br, I, F, -CN, , or C, a alkyl;

R1 is C1-4 alkyl, H, alkyl, alkenyl or -CN;

R2 and R3, each are, independently H or absent, provided that when R2 and R3 are absent a double bond is present between the carbon atoms to which they are attached;

R4 is H or -CH3;

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R5 is C1-5 alkyl group, or a group of the formula of -(CH2)rN(CH3)q;

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Y is -O., -C(O)-, .S., -SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -N(R6)-C(O)-, -N(R7)-, or -N(R8)-(CH2)-S-C(O)-; R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 each is, independently, H or C1-s alkyl;

L is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)p-C(O)-, when Y is -S-, -O- or -N(R7)-;

L la -C(O)-(CR9R10)q-C(O)-, when Y la -N(R7)-, -O-, or -S-;

L is -{Doc)t-, when Y is -C(O)-, SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -N(R8)-(CH2)s-C(O)-, or -N(R8)-C(O)-Š

m is 0 or 1;

n ls 2-10;

ris 1-8,;

q ls 2-4;

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p is 1-10;

s ls 1-10;

t ls 1-10; and

Z is somatostatin analog

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In one embodiment the Invention features a compound according to the formula: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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B (Doo)-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-Opdo(Oys-Phs-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thr-NHs, H (Doo), Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-Oyclo(Oys-Pha-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>
H ( S Dockte-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo(Cys-Phs-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>t</sub> OSerly-Nie-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo(c):e-Prie-D-Trp-Lys-Trr-O;e)-Trr-NH-y ~s^\_\_(O-Ser<sub>hor</sub>Lys-D-Tyr-O-Tyr-Oydb(Oys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thr-NH<sub>s</sub> (Doc);-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

╱(D-Set)<sub>6</sub>-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo|Cys-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> -6-

> WO 02/100888 D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-ol

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Caeg = N-{2-aminoethyl}-N-{2-cytoslnyl-1-oxo-ethyl}-glycine

C (Doc), Cong. D-Phe cyclo(D-C)se Pai-D-Trp-Lys-D-Cys|-Thr-(Bz), Tyr-NH,

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(Dock-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-O cycb(Cys-Pho-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Pho-Cys)-NH<sub>2</sub> ~s∕m (Doc)<sub>x</sub>-cydo(Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys]-NH<sub>2</sub> O -S (Dook-opcidion-Pre-Tyro-Tip-Lye-Tin-Pre-Ope)-NH, -SAM Ser-cydolCys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys]-NH<sub>2</sub> ·s \_\_\_\_\_\_cyclo(Cya-Pha-Tyn-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Pha-Cya)-NH-j --- D-Nat-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Vat-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

Dood-Pha-cyclo(Oya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Oya)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

N (Doc), O-Phe-cyclo(O)e-Tyr-O-Top-Lye-Abu-Oye)-Thr-NH, [\_\_\_(Dac)\_-D-Phe-cycla(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH2 L\_\_(Doc),-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-NH,

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·Doc),-Lye-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>4</sub>

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-D-Pha-cyclc(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thr-NH,

— Dood-Pha-cyclo(Cya-Tyn-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thn-NH<sub>a</sub>

H CDCC), O-Phe-cycld(O)e-Ty-t-D-Trp4, se-Abi-Cyel-The-NH<sub>1</sub>

H COSMINALISED TWO TWO CHARLOS TRANSPIRABLE

— (D-Ser),-Nie-O-Ty-O-Ser-cycld(O)a-Pha-O-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cys)-Thr-NH,

H DSerightyn-DTyn-DTyn-Opticion-Pre-DTroutyn-Thr-Cyst-Thr

- D-Nat-cyclo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Vat-Cya)-Thr-NH,

H H Coci, O-the-cycle(C)=1)#C5-Tra-Ly-Abu-Cya)-The-Nut-

Dock-tya-Dityr-Dityr-Oyde(C)a-Pha-Dity-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-NH<sub>1</sub>

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-Doo-Nie-O-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH<sub>3</sub>

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H C Seng-Lye-DTy-cycld(Cye-Ty-cytle-Vie-Cye)-Trp-HH-

Denie cycle(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Nigh-NH<sub>2</sub>

DAMPOYCH(Op-Tyr-D-Trp-Lyp-Val-Cyp)-Thr-NM-

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(p.ser),-Na-D-Tyr-D-ser-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thir-Oya)-Thir-Nith

D-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Val-Cye)-Trp-NH-

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HN D-Sang-Lya-D-Tyr-O-Tyr-O-Tyr-O-Tyr-D-Ty H (loca)-tyr-D-Tyr H Dockyluse-D-Tys-O-Tys-OptidOps-Tys-D-Trp-luse-Vis-Ops)-Trp-NH-, H Desay, Nie-D-Tyr-D-Sar-cycld(Dye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Ve-Ops)-Trp-NH-, D-Nat-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Typ-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH, D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Nai-Ni-L

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P D-Phe-cycle(Cye-(3-Bromo-Tyy)-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Thr-Abt<sub>s</sub>

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Dock-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Trp-NH<sub>3</sub>

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(D-Sary-Lya-D-Tyn-Cycled(Cya-Pha-D-Typ-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thred

Dac), O-Phe-oydd(Oys-Phe-O-Try-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thr-d Dood-Pha-cycld(Oya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Oya)-Thr-cl (Doc), -D-Pha-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-d O Doc-Nis-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thy-Cys)-Thr-d D-Serb-Lya-D-Tyn-O-Tyn-cyclo(Cya-Pha-O-Trp-Lya-Tha-O/a)-Tha-d Lys-D-Tyr-O-Tyr-cydd(Cys-Phs-O-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-d \_\_\_AEPA-D-Pho-cyclo(Cys-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d 

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H AEPAO-Pte-cydd(Oje-Pte-O-Trp-Lys-Ttr-Oje)-Ttr-d H (Dock D.PheopoldOpePheO.Tip-Lys-Thr-Ops)-Tired (D.Sar)<sub>ct</sub>-lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Tp-Lya-Tra-Cya)-Thrad (Doc),-D-Phe-cyclo(Cya-Phe-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-ot Doo-D-Phe-cycld(Cye-Phe-D-Try-Lye-Thr-Cye)-Thr-d — Doc-Nie-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo(Cys-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d

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H (Doct, DPs-odd(Operte D-ro-Le-Tro-Oe) Tre-d

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H N O HH HN CO-194-1 CO-588/2-Lye-D-Tye-O-Tye

HAT APAD Phaspados Phaspad

D-PrisogradiOps Pite-D-Trp-Lys-Visi-Opsi-Trr-NR-4

·(Doc)3-D-Pha-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Thr-NH,

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AEPA = 4-(2-aminoethyl)-1-carboxymethyl-piperazine N COH,3—N DOOD-Phe-cycleCye-Phe-D-TrysLye-Vel-Cye3-The-NH-, H CD-Seng-Lya-UTy-O-Tyropda(Op-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Vai-Ops-Tha-Nis-H CD-Seng-Lya-UTy-O-Tyropda(Op-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Vai-Ops-Tha-Nis-H CD-Seng-Lya-UTy-O-Tyropda(Op-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Vai-Ops-Tha-Nis-H CD-Seng-Lya-UTy-O-Tyropda(Op-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Vai-Ops-Tha-Nis-H CD-Seng-Lya-UTy-O-Tyropda(Op-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Vai-Ops-Tha-Nis-Ops-Tha-N Doc-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydd(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Thr-NN<sub>1</sub>

H (CH) H (CH) H (COC) D Pre-cyclo(Cya Pre-DT/D-L) a-Va-Cyal-Tra-NH-,

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H COCKDO-Phe-opadicye-Phe-opadicye-Phe-O-Tro-Lys-Va-Cys-Phe-obs-

HA (COL), O-Phe-optic(Ope-Pre-D-Tro-Lye-Vel-

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a

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In another embodinent the invention features a compound according to the

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// (Doc),-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

\_(Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Aepa-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydd(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

/(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-Aepa-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Trr-NH<sub>2</sub>

//(Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Aspa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

∠Doo-Aepa-Lys-DT)r-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cysj-Thr-NH<sub>z</sub>

/Aepa-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

/Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Tir-NH<sub>2</sub>

, (Doc)<sub>z</sub>-(Aspa)<sub>z</sub>-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

.epa)<sub>z</sub>-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Attu-Cys|-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

\_(Doc)<sub>t</sub>-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys)-Tir-NH<sub>2</sub>

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✓ Aspa-D-Nak-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH 2

Aspa-D-Pha-cydol Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Nat-NH

Aepa-D-Phe-cydo[Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys]-Thr-ol

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(Doc)2-Aspa-D-Pha-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH

/Aeps), D-Phe-cydd(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH o

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Doo Aaga D Phe cycld Cye-Tyr-D Trp-Lye-Abu-Cysl-Thr-NH 2

S (Doc), DPhe cydo(C)=Tyr.DTp.Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thrattl s

S Dood Phecydol Ope Tyr. D Tro Lya-Azu-Cyst-Tir-AHH 1

S D-PheodelOpe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abu-Oye)-Thr-NH 2

/ Aepa-D-Phe-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH 2

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Asps-D-Pho-cydc(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

HN S (Doc)<sub>8</sub>-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

HN S (Doc)<sub>8</sub>-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>

HN S (Doc)<sub>8</sub>-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>

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✓ DooLya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

S (Doc)<sub>2</sub>-Lye-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydd(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abyr-Dys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

S (Doc),-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydolCya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Doc),-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(C)s-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thr-NH2

·S (Doc)<sub>2</sub>-Lye-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydolCye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

/(Doc)<sub>e</sub>-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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/- (Doc)<sub>8</sub>-D-Pha-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> /-(Dac)<sub>3</sub>-D-Pha-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> / (Doc),-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> (Doc)<sub>to\*</sub>Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> - (Doc)<sub>s</sub>-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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Aspa-D-Nal-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH2

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\Doc-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> Doc-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> \D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> \\(Aepa)<sub>z</sub>-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> \\(Doc)<sub>k</sub>-Aepa-D-Phe-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> `(Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Aepa-D-Phe-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Trr-NH<sub>2</sub> `Aapa-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cysj-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> Aspa-D-Pho-cyclo(Cys-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-ol Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys]-Nal-NH2

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、(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-D-Pho-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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embodiment of this aspect the compound is selected from among the compounds (I) or formuta (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a preferred administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to formula agonist effect in a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises In one aspect the invention features a method of eliciting a dopamine receptor

embodiment of this aspect the compound is selected from among the compounds (I) or formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a preferred specifically disclosed herein. administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to formula receptor agonist effect in a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises In another aspect the invention features a method of eliciting a somatostatin

pharmaceutically ecceptable salt thereof. In a preferred embodiment of this aspect the an effective amount of a compound according to formula (I) or formula (II), or a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises administering to said subject compound is selected from among the compounds specifically disclosed herein. both a dopamine receptor agonist effect and a somatostatin receptor agonist effect in a In another aspect the invention features a method of simultaneously eliciting

comprising an effective amount of a compound according to formula (I) or formula (II). the compounds specifically disclosed herein. or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In a preferred embodiment of this aspect the compound is selected from among In another aspect the invention features a pharmaceutical composition

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diabetic neuropathy, Paget's disease, polycystic overy disease, thyroid cancer condition in a subject, said method comprising administering to said subject a external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis pharmaceutically ecceptable salt thereof, wherein said disease is selected from the list hepatome, leukemia, meningioma, cancer cachexia, orthostatic hypotension Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scieroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related pylori proliferation, acromegaly, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, consisting of lung cancer, glioma, anorexia, hypothyroidism, hyperaldosteronism, H. therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or formula (II), or a pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux In another aspect the invention features a method of treating a disease or

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angiogenesis, arthritis, allograft rejection, graft vessel bleeding, portal hypertension enterocutaneous fistula, pancreaticocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas, Acromegaly, TSH this aspect the compound is selected from among the compounds specifically disclosed gastrointestinal bleeding, obesity, and opicid overdose. In a preferred embodiment of diarrhea syndrome, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumor, retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, gastric acid secretion, peptic ulcers, secreting adenomas, prolactin secreting adenomas, insulinoma, glucagonoma, diabetes

5 herein. In a more preferred embodiment of this aspect of the invention said disease or condition is acromegaly.

ᅜ Example V, as disclosed hereinbelow under the heading "Synthesis of Somatostatin-Dopamine Chimers\*. Compound K, or from among the list of compounds consisting of Example L through compound is selected from the list of compounds consisting of Compound A through In a particularly preferred embodiment of each of the foregoing methods the

8 of this aspect said dopamine agonist is: benzyl, and the like), -NH2, -NR9R10, where R9 and R10 are as defined in formula (II). herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof. In a most preferred embodiment the dopamine molety components of the dopamine-somatostatin chimers disclosed In a preferred embodiment of this aspect said dopamine agonist is selected from among by a molety comprising -H, -OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, anylalkoxy, (e.g., benzyl, substituted formula (I) or formula (II), hereinabove, wherein the somatostatin analog "z" is replaced In another aspect of the invention is featured a dopamine agonist according the

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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## <u>DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION</u>

therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of utilise the present invention to its fullest extent. The following specific embodiments are, It is believed that one skilled in the art can, based on the description herein, the disclosure in any was whatsoever.

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same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the invention belongs. Also, all publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference, each in its entirety.

- SSTR-2, SSTR-3, SSTR-4, and SSTR-5. Thus, a somatostatin agonist may be one or more of an SSTR-1 agonist, SSTR-2 agonist, SSTR-3 agonist, SSTR-4 agonist or a SSTR-5 agonist. What is meant by, e.g., a somatostatin type-2 receptor agonist (i.e., Various somatostatin receptors (SSTR's) have been Isolated, e.g., SSTR-1, SSTR-2 agonist) is a compound which has a high binding affinity (e.g., KI of less than 100 nM, or preferably less than 10 nm, or more preferably less than 1 nM) for SSTR-2 (e.g., as defined by the receptor binding assay described below). What is meant by, e.g., a somatostatin type-2 receptor selective agonist is a somatostatin type-2 receptor agonist which has a higher binding affinity (i.e., lower KI) for SSTR-2 than for any other somatostatin receptor. 2 2
- In one embodiment the SSTR-2 agonist is also a SSTR-2 selective agonist. Examples of SSTR-2 agonists which may be used to practice the present invention include, but are not limited to: ន

D-Nal-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH2;

cyclo[Tlc-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Phe];

4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylacetyl-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-

Cys)-Thr-NH2;and

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4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-2-ethanesulfonyl-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>.

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those specifically recited in the publications set forth below, each of which is hereby Further examples of somatostatin agonists are those covered by formulae or Incorporated by reference in its entirety.

EP Application No. P5 164 EU (Inventor: G. Kerl);

Van Binst, G. et al. Peptide Research 5:8 (1992);

Horvath, A. et al. Abstract, "Conformations of Somatostatin Analogs Having Antitumor Activity\*, 22nd European peptide Symposium, September 13-19, 1992,

Intertaken, Switzerland;

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PCT Application No. WO 91/09056 (1991);

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EP Application No. 0 363 589 A2 (1990); EP Application No. 0 203 031 A2 (1986); U.S. Patent No. 4,904,642 (1990); U.S. Patent No. 4,603,120 (1988); U.S. Patent No. 4,282,143 (1981); U.S. Patent No. 4,871,717 (1989); U.S. Patent No. 4,853,371 (1989); U.S. Patent No. 4,725,577 (1988); U.S. Patent No. 4,684,620 (1987); U.S. Patent No. 4,650,787 (1987); U.S. Patent No. 4,585,755 (1986); U.S. Patent No. 4,522,813 (1985); U.S. Patent No. 4,486,415 (1984); U.S. Patent No. 4,485,101 (1984); U.S. Patent No. 4,435,385 (1984); U.S. Patent No. 4,395,403 (1983); U.S. Patent No. 4,369,179 (1983); U.S. Patent No. 4,360,516 (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,358,439 (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,328,214 (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,316,890 (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,310,518 (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,291,022 (1981); U.S. Patent No. 4,238,481 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,224,199 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,133,782 (1979); U.S. Patent No. 4,261,885 (1981); U.S. Patent No. 4,728,638 (1988); U.S. Patent No. 4,215,039 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,235,886 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,211,693 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,190,648 (1980); U.S. Patent No. 4,146,612 (1979); U.S. Patent No. 5,506,339 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 4,209,426 (1980); 으 2 8 ន 35 ম

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U.S. Patent No. 4,180.575 (1980);
EP Patent No. 0 389 180 (1980);
EP Application No. 0 505 680 (1982);
EP Application No. 0 083 305 (1982);
EP Application No. 0 030 920 (1980);
PCT Application No. WO 88/05052 (1988);
PCT Application No. WO 90/12811 (1990);
PCT Application No. WO 97/01579 (1997);
PCT Application No. WO 91/18016 (1991);
U.K. Application No. GB 2,095,261 (1981); and
French Application No. FR 2,522,655 (1983).

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Note that for all somatostatin agonists described herein, each amino acid residue represents the structure of -NH-C(R)H-CO-, in which R is the side chain (e.g., CH<sub>3</sub> for Ala). Lines between amino acid residues represent peptide bonds which join the amino acids. Also, where the amino acid residue is optically active, it is the L-form configuration that is intended unless D-form is expressly designated. For clarity, disuffide bonds (e.g., disulfide bridge) which exist between two free thiols of Cys residues are not shown. Abbreviations of the common amino acids are in accordance with IUPAC-IUB recommendations.

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### Synthesis of Somatostatin Agonists

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The methods for synthesizing peptide sometostatin agonists are well documented and are within the ability of a person of ordinary skill in the art. For example, peptides are synthesized on Rink amide MBHA resin (4-(24-dimethoxyphenyl-Fmoc-aminomethyl)-phenoxyacotamido-noneucyl-MBHA resin) using a standard solid phase protocol of Fmoc chemistry. The peptide-resin with free amino functional at the N-terminus is then treated with the corresponding compound containing doparnine molety. The final product is cleaved off from resin with TFA/water/triisopropy/silane (TIS) mixture.

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For example, synthesis of H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>, can be achieved by following the protocol set forth in Example i of European Patent Application 0 395 417 A1. The synthesis of somatostatin agonists with a substituted N-terminus can be achieved, for example, by following the protocol set forth in PCT Publication No. WO 88/02756, PCT Publication No. WO 94/04752, and/or European Patent Application No. 0 329 295.

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Peptides can be and were cyclized by using todine solution in MeOH/water and purified on C18 reverse-phase prep. HPLC, using acetonitrile-0.1%TFA/water-0.1%TFA

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buffers. Homogeneity was assessed by analytical HPLC and mass spectrometry and determined to be >95% for each peptide.

Certain uncommon amino acids were purchased from the following vendors: Fmoc-Doc-OH and Fmoc-AEPA were purchased from Chern-Impex International, Inc. (Wood Dale, IL, USA), Fmoc-Caeg(Bhoc)-OH was purchased from PerSeptive Biosystems (Framingham MA, USA). Bhoc stands for benzhydryfoxycarbonyf.

#### Synthesis of Dopamine Agonists

The methods for synthesizing many dopamine agonists are also well documented and are within the ability of a person of ordinary skill in the art. Further synthetic procedures are provided in the following reaction schemes and examples.

scheme

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oxidation

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19 (see Scheme II)

Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme 9:

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Scheme

₩O 02/100888 Scheme 8:

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Scheme11:

1) BrCH<sub>2</sub>C(O)OBzl/Base. 2) [ H ]

1) Br(CH), CO, B2

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Where R" and R" are, independently, H or C, -C, alkyl

(See Compound K synthesis procedure)

BOC

NH<sub>2</sub> (CH<sub>2</sub>), N-R\*

R\* NCS

BOC

R\* NH-NCS

BOC

R\* NH-NCS

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R" N=C=N (CH<sub>2</sub>), N-R"

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1. Ms CL-pyridine 2.

3. NH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>0

1. Coupling

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1. Coupling

Scheme III

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CH\_NH CO (CH\_2)<sub>b</sub> Somatostatin/Derivative

Coupling
 DeBlocking

Scheme V

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\* N, N'-disuccinimidy/ carbonate

### Scheme VI

# Synthesis of Somatostatin-Doparnine Chimers

The somatostatin-dopamine chimers may be synthesized according to the following reaction schemes and examples. Starting material and intermediates for compounds (I), (II) and (III), depicted in Scheme I, II, and III, respectively, are commercially available or prepared by the literatures; Pharmazde 39, 537 (1984); collect Czech. Chem. Commun. 33, 577 (1965); Helv. Chim. Acta 32, 1947, (1949) U.S.P. 5,097,031; USP 3,901,894; EP 0003667; USP 4,526,892. The synthesis of peptides are within the scope of a skilled person in the art, and in any event, is readily available in the literature. See, e.g., Stewart et al., Solid Phase Synthesis, Pierce Chemical, 2<sup>rd</sup> Ed. 1984; G.A. Grant, Synthetic peptide. WH., Freenand Co., New York, 1992; M. Bodenszky A. Bodanszky, The Practice of Peptide Synthesis. Spring Venlag. N.Y. 1984.

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Preparation of compound A:

Compound § (3 eq.) is mixed with H-(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-D-Pha-Cys(Acm)-Tyr(Bu)-D-Trp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Acm)-Thr(Bu)-Rink amide MBHA resth (1 eq.), HBTU (2.9 eq.), HOBt (3.0 eq.) and DIEA (8 eq.) in DMF. The mbture is shaken at room temperature for 4 hours. The restn is washed with DMF and DCM and dried under reduced pressure to dryness. The dry restn is treated with TFA/TIS/waster (92/5/3, v/v) for 1 hour at room temperature. The solution is fittered and concentrated. To the concentrated solution is added cold either. The precipitate is collected and dissolwed in water-methanol solvent system. To the solution its edded iodine solution in methanol until the brown color appears. The solution then stands at room temperature for 1 hour. To the solution is purified by using a C18 reverse-phase prep HPLC, eluting with a linear gradient of buffer A (1%TFA in Water)buffer B (1%TFA in CH<sub>3</sub>CN). The fractions are checked by analytical HPLC. The fractions containing pure desired compound are pooled and lyophilized to dryness. The molecular weight of the compound is measured by using MS fitted with an electrospray source.

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Preparation of compound B:

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Compound 12 where R1 is n-propyl (1.5 eq.) is mixed with H-D-Phe-Cys(Acm)-Tyr(Bu)-D-Trp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Acm)-Thr(Bu) Rink amide MBH4 resin (1 eq) and DiEA (2 eq) in DMF. The mixture is shaken at room temperature for 5 hours. The resin is washed with DMF and DCM and dried under reduced pressure to dryness. The dry resin is treated with TFATIS/water (92/5/3, v/x) for 1 hour at room temperature. The solution is fillered and concentrated. To the concentrated solution is added cold ether. The precipitate is collected and dissolved in water-methanol solvent system. To the solution is added lodine solution in methanol until the brown color appears. The solution then stands at room temperature for 1 hour. To the solution is added Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution until the brown color disappears. The resulting solution is purified by using a

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C18 reverse- phase prep HPLC, eluting with a linear gradient of buffer A (1%TFA in Waterybuffer B (1%TFA in CH<sub>2</sub>CN). The fractions are checked by analytical HPLC. The fractions containing pure desired compound are pooled and lyophilized to dryness. The molecular weight of the compound is measured by using MS fitted with an electrospray

managadon of compound C

resin (1 eq) and DIEA (2 eq) in DMF. The mixture is shaken at room temperature for 5 gradient of buffer A (1%TFA in Water)/buffer B (1%TFA in CH<sub>3</sub>CN). The fractions are hours. The resin is washed with DMF and DCM and dried under reduced pressure to temperature. The solution is filtered and concentrated. To the concentrated solution is system. To the solution is added todine solution in methanol until the brown color added Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution until the brown color disappears. The resulting Cys(Acm)-Tyr(tBu)-D-Trp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Acm)-Thr(tBu)-Rink amide MBHA dryness. The dry resin is treated with TFA/TIS/water (92/5/3, v/v) for 1 hour at room added cold ether. The precipitate is collected and dissolved in water-methanol solvent appears. The solution then stands at room temperature for 1 hour. To the solution is solution is purified by using a C18 reverse phase prep HPLC, eluting with a linear checked by analytical HPLC. The fractions containing pure desired compound are pooled and lyophilized to dryness. The molecular weight of the compound is measured Compound 11 where R1 is n-propyl (1.5 eq.) is mixed with H-AEPA-D-Phe by using MS fitted with an electrospray source. 2 9 8

Preparation of compound D:

Compound <u>25</u> (3 eq.) is mixed with H-Doc-D-Phe-Cys(Acin)-Tyr(tBu)-D-Trp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Acin)-Thr(tBu)-Rink amide MBHA resin (1 eq.), HBTU (2.9 eq), HOBt (3.0 eq.) and DIEA (6 eq) in DMF. The mixture is shaken at room temperature for 4 hours. The resin is washed with DMF and DCM and dried under reduced pressure to dryness. The dry resin is treated with TFA/TIS/water (92/5/3, vv)

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for 1 hour at norm temperature. The solution is filtered and concentrated. To it is added cold ether, the precipitate is collected and dissolved in water-methanol solvent system. To the solution is added kodine solution in methanol until the brown color appears. The solution is then stands at room temperature for 1 hour. To the solution is added ka<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution until the brown color disappears. The resulting solution is purified by using a C18 reverse-phase prep HPLC, eluting with a linear gradient of buffer A (1%TFA in Water)buffer B (1%TFA in CH<sub>3</sub>CN). The fractions are checked by analytical HPLC. The fractions containing pure desired compound are pooled and lyophilized to dryness. The molecular weight of the compound is measured by using MS

# fitted with an electrospray source.

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## Preparation of compound E:

Compound 26 (3 eq.) is mixed with H-(D-Ser(Bu))<sub>2</sub>-Lys(Boc)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-D-Tyr(tBu)-P-Tyr(

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### Preparation of compound E:

# Ethyl-f8-methyl-83-ergolinylmethyl]thioacetate

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To a solution of dihydrolysergol (240 mg) in 10 ml pyridine was added 250 µl methanesulforyl chloride. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours, the reaction mixture was poured into 100 ml water, it was extracted with chloroform (2x 20 ml).

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Organic layer was washed with water, then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and solvent was removed in vacuo to dryness to give 140 mg of pale brown solid. Further extraction from aqueous solution after basification with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> gave another 100 mg of product. Overall 240 mg. Mass Spec (Electrosprey) 335.2.

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To a solution of the above D-6-methyl-ep-mesyloxymethyl-ergoline (140 ng) in 3 mil dimethylformide was added powdered K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (150 mg) followed by 150 µl ethyl-2-mercaptoacetate and the mixture was heated at 40°C for 2 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. Solvent was removed in vacuo to dryness, and the residue partitioned between chloroform and water. Organic layer was then dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and after evaporation of solvent the residue was subject to preparative silica gel thin layer chromatography using chloroform/methanol (9:1) as developing solvents. Appropriate portion was isolated, extracted with chloroform-methanol and solvents were removed in vacuo to dryness. Pale brown solid. 100 mg Mass spec (Electrospray) 359.2.

## Preparation of compound G:

# 15 <u>6-Methyl-88-ergolinylmethylthioacetyl-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-</u>

NH½ To a solution of 6-Methyl-89-ergolimylmethylthioecetyl acid (Scheme 1, compound 7) (50 mg) and D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr(OBT)-D-Trp-Lys(BOC)-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH₂ (100 mg) prepared by solid-phase synthesis using Fmoc-chemistry in 10 ml dimethylformide was added 200 mg of EDC (1-[3-(dimethylamino)-propyl)-3-20 ethylcarbodiimide-HCL), 100mg of HOAT (1-Hydroxy-7-azzbezotriazole) followed by 200 µl disopropyletylamine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Volatile substances were removed in vacuo to dryness. The residue was partitioned between chloroform methanol and brine. The organic layer was washed with equeous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After evaporation of solvent, the residue was subject to preparative thin-layer chromatography using chloroform-methanol (85:15) as developing solvents. Appropriate portion was isolated, extracted with chloroform-methanol and solvents were removed in Vacuo to give 40 mg of protected product. Mass Spec. (Electrospráy) 1500.7.

The protected product was then treated with 30% trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethal (10 ml) containing a few drops of trisopropyl siliane for 30 minutes. Volatile substances were removed in vacuo to dryness. The residue was purified using vydac C<sub>16</sub> HPLC and CH<sub>5</sub>CN/0.1% aqueous TFA, resulting in 17 mg of white solid. Mass Spec (Electrospray). 1344.8, 673.2.

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### Preparation of compound H:

# Ethyl-(6-n-propyl-88-ergolinyl)methylthioacetate

This compound was prepared analogously to Compound F, starting with D-n-propyl-8β-hydroxymethylergoline which can be made according to EP 000.667. Pale yellow solid. Mass Spec (Electropray) 387.2.

Preparation of compound I:

# धन-झाराया ४8-वास्रशीतप्रीणक्षीर्पाणी व्यवस्थारा ⊅-Phe-clCvs-Tvr-D-Trp-Lvs-Abu-€vs]-Tvr-साम,

This compound was prepared enalogously to Compound G, starting with 6-r-propyl-8β-ergolinyl)methythlicecetic acid (Scheme I, compound G, where R1=propyl and 6=1) and D-Phe-C/Cys-Tyr(OBT)-D-Trp-Lys(BOC)-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>. White solid. Mass Spec. (Electrospray) 1372.5, 887.3.

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Preparation of compound 1:

# &D-Methyl-88-ergolinvimethytthiaminosuccinovi-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-

### Abu-Cvs)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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This compound was prepared analogously to Compound G starting with 6-D-Methyl-8g-euccinoylaminomethylergoline and D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr(OBT)-D-Trp-Lys(BOC)-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NHs, White solid. Mass Spec (Electrospray) 1344.8, 673.2.

Preparation of compound K:

20 <u>Bealty-88-41-ethyl-3-N-methyl-3-carbonylmethylamlinopropyl-ureidocarbonyl-ergoline-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NHs</u>, i.e., a compound according to the following structure:

4. 1-IIB-ellylerrolin-84-viloarbonyl1-1-13-(N-felhoxxcarbonyl)methyl. N-methyl.
 23 emino-propyll-3-ethylurea, i.e., a compound according to the following structure:

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1) 3,3-BOC, N-Methylpropanediamine

To a solution of 3 N-Methyl propanediamine (1.8g) in dichloromethane (30 ml) was added annhydrous MgSO4 (5.5gm) followed by benzaldehyde (2.3g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After filtration, the filtrate was treated with (BOC)<sub>2</sub> (4.3g) and DMAP (0.35g) and stirred for about 1 hour. The mixture was then washed with 5% squeous citric add, then 5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and then dried over

After evaporation of solvent, the residue was dissolved in ethenol (50ml). Pd(OH)<sub>2</sub> (800mg), acetic acid (1ml), and cyclohexene (3ml) were added and 10 hydrogenation was carried out overnight. The mixture was filtered through a cellite pad and the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to dryness to produce 3,3-8OC.N-Methylpropanediamine as a coloness liquid. 2,3 g. Mass Spec (Electrospray) = 189.1.

(2) 6-allyl-8p-(3,3-BOC,N-Methyl-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoline

To a solution of 8-ally-dihydrolysersic acid (150mg), prepared according to the procedure disclosed in EP 0 003867, and 3,3-BOC,N-Methyl-propanediamine (150mg) in DMF (5ml) was added discopropylethylamine (175µl) followed by diethylcyanophosphonate (150µl) and the mixture was stirred at room lamperature overnight. Volatile substances were removed in vacuo to dryness. The residue was partitioned between CHCl, and water. The organic layer was then washed with aqueous NaHCO<sub>2</sub> and dried over MgSO<sub>2</sub>. Solvent was removed in vacuo to give 8-ally-89-(3,3-

BOC,N-Methyl-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoline.
(3) 6-ailyl-8j-(3-N-Methyl-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoline, TFA satt

6-ally-8β-(3,3-BOC,N-Methyt-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoline from the previous step was treated with 30% TFA in dichloromethane for 30 minutes and volatile substances were removed in vacuo to dryness yielding 250 mg of 6-ally-8β-(3-N-Methyt-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoline, TFA salt. Mass spec (Electrospray) = 367.2.

4) 6-allyl-8g-(3-N-Methyl, 3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropyl-carbamoyl-ergoline

To a solution of 6-ailyi-6B-(3-N-Methyl-aminopropyl-carbamoyl)-ergoiline TFA salt (250mg) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (140mg) in DMF (5ml) was added ethyl bromoscatate (70jul) and the mbture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After evaporation of solvent, the residue was partitioned between chloroform and water. The organic layer was dried using MgSO<sub>4</sub> and then solvent was removed in vacuo to give crude 6-ailyi-8β-(3-N-Methyl,3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropyl-carbamoyl-ergoline (240mg). Mass Spec (Electrospray) = 453.2.

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 β-ally-8β-(1-ethyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropyl-ureidocarbonylergoline

6-ally-6p-(3-N-Methyl,3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropyl-carbamoyl-ergoline from the previous step was dissolved in toluene (10mil) and ethylisocyanate (3mil) was added. The mixture was refluxed under nitrogen etmosphere for 3 days and after evaporation of volatile substances, the residue was subject to preparative silica gel chromatography using chloroform/methanol (19 to 1) as developing solvents. Appropriate portion was extracted with chloroform/methanol and solvents were removed in vacuo to glive 6-ally-8p-(1-ethyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropyl-ureidocarbonyl-ergoline as a pale yellow viscous

substance (30mg). Mass Spec (Electrospray) = 524.3.

B. 6-allyl-8G-(1-e/thyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carboxymethyl)aminopropyl-ureidocarbonyl-

ergoline, i.e., a compound according to the following structure:

To a mixture of 6-allyl-8β-(1-ethyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carbethoxymethyl)aminopropylureidocarbonyl-ergoline (520 mg) in 10 ml of acetone are added 15 ml of 0.2M
phosphate buffer (pH=approx. 7) and 0.6ml ChiroCLEC-BL (Altus Biologics, Cambridge,
MA). The mixture is incubated on a rotary shaker at approximately 40 C overnight. The
mixture is acidified with 5% aqueous citric acid and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>-Methanol. The
organic extract is dried and the solvents are removed in vacuo to yield 6-allyl-8ß-(1ethyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carboxymethyl)amilnopropyl-ureidocarbonyl-ergoline.

G. 6-8IN4-8IS-(1-ethyl-(3-N-methyl-3-carbonylmethyl)aminopropyl-ureidocarbonylergoline-D-Phe-c/Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>, i.e., Compound K

To a solution of 6-allyl-8ic-(1-ethyl-(3-N+methyl-3-carboxymethyl)aminopropyl-uneidocarbonyl-ergoline (50 mg) and D-Pha-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys(FMOC)-Abu-Cys). Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> (100 mg, prepared by solid-phase synthesis), in 10 ml dimethylformide is added 200 mg of EDC (1-(3-(dimethylamino)-propyl)-3-ethylcarbodilmide-HCL), 100mg of HOAT (1-Hydroxy-7-azabazotriazole) followed by 200 µl diisopropyletylamine and the mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. Volatile substances are removed in

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vacuo to dryness. The residue is partitioned between chloroform methanol and brine

The organic layer is washed with aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After evaporation of solvent the protected product is then treated with 5% piperidine in DMF

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was removed and washed completely by using DMF and dichloromethane (DCM).

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(10 ml) for 30 minutes. Volatile substances are removed in vacuo to a small volume (about 2 ml). It is purified using VYDAC C<sub>10</sub> HPLC and CH<sub>5</sub>CN0.1% aqueous TFA to yield the purified, de-protected product.

Aepa-Lys-D-Tyr-Dydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

 A. H-Aepa-Lys(Boc)-DTyr(tBu)-DTyr(tBu)-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin

ઇ 8 5 protecting group with 20% piperidine in NMP for 30 min, (3) washing with NMP, (4) DTyr(tBu)-OH Fmoc-Phe-OH, Fmoc-Cys(Trl)-OH, Fmoc-Thr(tBu)-OH and Fmoc-Abu-Cys(Trt)-OH, Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH, Fmoc-DTrp(Boc)-OH, Fmoc-Tyr(tBu)-OH, Fmoc successively according to the sequence. After peptide chain was assembled, the Fmoc to perform the following reaction cycle: (1) washing with NMP, (2) removing Frace of NMP were added to the resin. The ABI 433A peptide synthesizer was programmed (DMF). This activated amino acid ester, 1mL of diisopropylethylamine (DIEA) and 1mL CA) were used with the following side chain protection: Fmoc-Thr(tBu)-OH, Fmoc-(Foster City, CA) model 433A peptide synthesizer by using Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl coupling with pre-activated Fmoc amino acid for 1h. hexafluorophosphate/1-hydroxy-benzotrlazole (HBTU/HOBT) in N,N-dlinethyfformamide each coupling step, the Fmoc amino acid (4 eq. 1 mmol) was first pre-activated in 2ml removed by treatment with 20% piperidine in N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) for 30 min. In IL). The synthesis was carried out on a 0.25 mmol scale. The Fmoc groups were OH. Fmoc-Aepa-OH was purchased from Chem-Impex International, Inc. (Wood Dale substitution of 0.72 mmol/g was used. The Fmoc amino acids (AnaSpec, San Jose (Fmoc) chemistry. A Rink Amide MBHA resin (Novabiochem., San Diego, CA) with The protected peptide-resin was automatically synthesized on an Applied Biosystems 0.45M 2-(1-H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,2,3-tetramethyluronium The resin was coupled

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MBHA= 4-methylbenzylhydrylamine

yłoxytris(pyrrolidino)phosphonium-haxafluorophosphata] ( PyAOP ) (146 mg. 028 1h. 10% Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> water solution was added to quench excess lodine. The crude product C18 DYNAMAX-100 A°(Varlan, Wainut Creek, CA). The column was eluted with a linear gradient from 80% A and 20% B to 55%A and 45% B in 50 min., where A was 0.1% TFA in water and B was 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile. The fractions were checked by with compound Z (92 mg, 0.28 mmol, 1.5 eq.), ), [7-azabenzotrlazol-1mmol, 1.5 eq.) and 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotrlazol (HOAT) (38 mg, 0.28 mmol, 1.5eq.) in treated with a mixture of TFA, H<sub>2</sub>O and trilsopropy/silane (TIS) (9.5 ml / 0.85ml /0.8 ml) for 2h. The resin was filtered off and the filtrate was pouned into 50 mL of cold ether. The precipitate was collected after centrifuge. The crude product was dissolved in 100ml of 5% AcOH aqueous solution, to which todine methanol solution was added dropwise until yellow color maintained. The reaction solution was stimed for additional in the solution was purified on preparative HPLC system with a column (4x43cm) of an analytical HPLC. Those containing pure product were pooled and lyophilized to dryness. Yield: 40%. The purity was 96.8% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thrt(Bu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin (0.188 mmol) was mixed 5 mL of DCM. The mbdure was shaken overnight. The resin was drained and washed successively with DMF, methanol and DCM. After drying in the air, the resin was B. The resulting H-Aepe-Lys(Boc)-DTyr('Bu)-DTyr('Bu)-Cys(Trt)-Tyr('Bu)-DTrp(Boc) (Electro Spray): 1820.8 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1821.3). 2

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#### Example M n

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Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product Example M was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for Example L by using H-Lys(Boc)-DTyr(tBu)-DTyr(tBu)-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-

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was 97.9% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1652.1 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1652.03).

Example L by using H-Doc-Lys(Boc)-DTyr(tBu)-DTyr(tBu)-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTτρ(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 99.2% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1797.1 (in Example N was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1797.19). 2

Fmoc-Doc-OH was purchased from Chem-Impex International, Inc. (Wood Dale, IL).

Example O was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for Example L by using (6-N-propyl-8β-ergolinyl)methylthioacetic acid and H-Lys(Boc)-Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 97.4% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1680.6 (in agreement with the calculated molecular DTyn(Bu)-DTyn(Bu)-Cys(Trt)-Tyn(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thn(tBu)-Rink weight of 1680.1). 8

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#### Example P

Example P was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for <a href="Example">Example</a>, by using (6-N-propyl-8β-ergolinyl)methylithicacetic acid and H-Aepa-Aepa-D-Pha-Cys(Trt)-Tlyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 98.9% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1710.7 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1711.2).

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Example Q was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for <u>Example L</u> by using (6-N-propyf-6β-ergolinyl)methylthicacetic acid and H-Aepa-Aepa-DPho-Cys[Trt)-(3-lodo)Tyr-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 99% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1851.1 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1851.1).

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Fmoc-(3-lodo)-Tyr-OH was purchased from Advanced ChemTech (Louisville, KY).

3-lodo)Tyr =

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#### Example R

Example R was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for <a href="Example">Example</a> L by using H-Aepa-DPhe-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-5 Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 98.3% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1513.8 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1513.9).

### Example S

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Example S was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for <a href="Example">Example</a> by using H-Aepa-Aepa-DPho-Cys(Trt)-(3-lodo)Tyr-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 85.7% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1822.9 (In agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1823.06).

### Example T

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Example T was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for <a href="Example\_L">Example\_L</a> by using H-Doc-DPhe-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 98.9% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1489.6 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1489.84).

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Example U was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for Example L by using H-Doc-DPhe-Cys(Trt)(3-lodo)Tyr-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-5 Cys(Trt)-Thr(Bu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. MS (Electro Spray): 1629.8 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1629.7).

Example V

10 The titled compound was synthesized substantially according to the procedure described for Example L by using H-Doc-Doc-DPto-Cys(Trt)-Tyr(tBu)-DTrp(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Abu-Cys(Trt)-Thr(tBu)-Rink Amide MBHA Resin. Purity of the final product was 99% based on analytical HPLC analysis. MS (Electro Spray): 1635.0 (in agreement with the calculated molecular weight of 1833).

Some of the compounds of the instant invention can have at least one asymmetric center. Additional asymmetric centers may be present on the molecule depending upon the nature of the various substituents on the molecule. Each such asymmetric center will produce two optical isomers and it is intended that all such optical isomers, as separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers, racemic mixtures or disteriorment mixtures thereof, are included within the scope of the instant invention.

The compounds of the instant invention generally can be isolated in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, such as the salts derived from using inorganic and organic acids. Examples of such acids are hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric, phosphoric, formic, acetic, trifluoroacetic, proplonic, maleic, succhic, D-tartaric, L-tartaric, maionic, methane sulfonic and the like. In addition, certain compounds containing an acidic function such as a carboxy can be isolated in the form of their

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inorganic sait in which the countar-ion can be selected from sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium and the like, as well as from organic bases.

The pharmacoutically acceptable salts can be formed by taking about 1 equivalent of a compound of the invention, (e.g., Compound C, below), and contacting it s with about 1 equivalent or more of the appropriate corresponding acid of the salt which is desired. Work-up and isolation of the resulting salt is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The compounds of this invention can be administered by oral, parenteral (e.g., intramuscular, intraperfloneal, intravenous or subcutaneous injection, or implant), nasal, so vaginal, rectal, sublingual or topical routes of administration and can be formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to provide dosage forms appropriate for each route of administration. Accordingly, the present invention includes within its scope pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingradient, at least one compound of the invention in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is admixed with at least one inert pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as sucrose, lactose, or starch. Such dosage forms can also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than such inert diluents, e.g., lubricating agains such as magnesium stearate. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. Tablets and pills can additionally be prepared with enteric coadings.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmacautically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, the elixirs containing inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water. Besides such inert diluents, compositions can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, and sweetening, flavoring and perfurning agents.

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Preparations according to this invention for perentaral administration include starile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, or emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents or vehicles are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils, such as olive oil and com oil, gelatin, and injectable organic estens such as ethyloleate. Such dosage forms may also contain adjuvants such as preserving, wetting, emulsifyling, and dispensing agents. They may be sterilized by, for example, filtration through a bacteria-retaining filter, by incorporating sterilizing agents into the compositions, by irradiating the compositions, or by heating the compositions. They can also be manufactured in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be

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dissolved in sterile water, or some other sterile injectable medium immediately before use.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which may contain, in addition to the active substance, excipients such as coca butter as suppositive way.

Compositions for nasal or sublingual administration are also prepared with standard excipients well known in the art.

In general, an effective dosege of active ingredient in the compositions of this invention may be varied; however, it is necessary that the amount of the active ingredient be such that a suitable dosege form is obtained. The selected dosege depends upon the desired therepeutic effect, on the route of administration, and on the duration of the treatment, all of which are within the realm of knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, dosege levels of between 0.0001 to 100 mg/kg of body weight daily are administered to humans and other animals, e.g., mammals.

A preferred dosage range is 0.01 to 10.0 mg/kg of body weight daily, which can be administered as a single dose or divided into multiple doses. Somatostatin Receptor Specificity and Selectivity Assay

Specificity and selectivity of the somatostatin analogues used to synthesize the somatostatin-dopamine chimers were determined by a radioligand binding assay on

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CHO-K1 cells stably transfected with each of the SSTR subtypes, as follows.

The complete coding sequences of genomic fragments of the SSTR 1, 2, 3, and 4 genes and a cDNA clone for SSTR 5 were subcloned into the mammalian expression 4 genes and a cDNA clone for SSTR 5 were subcloned into the mammalian expression.

vector pCMV (Life Technologies, Milano, Italy), Clonal cell lines stably expressing SSTR's 1-5 were obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells (ATCC, Manassas, Va, USA) using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method (Davis L, et al., 1994 in: Basic methods in Molecular Biology, 2nd edition, Appleton & Lange, Norwelk, CT, USA: 611-646). The plasmid pRSV-neo (ATCC) was included as a selectable marker. Clonal cell lines were selected in RPMI 1640 media containing 0.5 mg/ml of G418 (Life Technologies, Milano, Italy), ring cloned, and expanded into culture.

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Membranes for in vitro receptor binding assays were obtained by homogenizing the CHO-K1 cells expressing the SSTR's subtypes in ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl and centrifuging twice at 39000 g (10 min), with an intermediate resuspension in fresh buffer. The final pellats were resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl for assay. For the SSTR 1, 3, 4, and 5 assays, aliquots of the membrane preparations were incubated 90 min. at 25°C with 0.05 nM [<sup>128</sup>t-Tyr11]SS-14 in 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.4) containing 10 mg/ml BSA, 5 mM MgCb, 200 KiU/mì Trasylol, 0.02 mg/ml bactracin, and 0.02 mg/ml

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phenylmethylsuphonyl fluoride. The final assay volume was 0.3 ml. For the SSTR 2 assay, 0.05 nM [<sup>22</sup>I]MK-678 was employed as the radioligand and the incubation time was 90 mln at 25 °C. The incubations were terminated by rapid filtration through GFIC filters (pre-soaked in 0.3% polyethyleninnine) using a Brandel filtration manifold. Each tube and filter were then washed three times with 5 ml aliquots of ke-cold buffer. Specific binding was defined as the total radioligand bound minus that bound in the presence of 1000 nM SS-14 for SSTR 1, 3, 4, and 5, or 1000 nM MK-678 for

Dopamine Receptor Specificity and Selectivity Assay

Specificity and selectivity for the dopamine-2 receptor of the dopamine analogues used to synthesize the sometostatin-dopamine chimers may be determined by a radioligand binding assay as follows.

Crude membranes were prepared by homogenization of frozen rat corpus striatum (Zivic Laboratories, Pittsburgh, PA) in 20 ml of ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl with a 15 Brinkman Polytron (setting 6, 15 sec). Buffer was added to obtain a final volume of 40 ml, and the homogenate was centrifuged in a Sorval SS-34 rotor at 39,000 g for 10 min at 0-4 °C. The resulting supernatant was decanted and discarded. The pellet was rehomogenized in ice-cold buffer, pre-incubated at 37 °C for 10 min, diluted, and centrifuged as before. The final pellet was resuspended in buffer and held on ice for

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the receptor binding assay.

For assey, aliquots of the washed membrane preparations and test compounds were incubated for 15 min (37 C) with 0.25 nM (3H)|spiperone (16.5 Ci.mmol, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) in 50 mM Tris HCl, 120 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl2, 1 mM MgCl2. The final assay volume was 1.0 ml. The incubations were terminated by rapid filtration through GF/B filters using a Brandel filtration manifold. Each tube and filter were then washed three times with 5-ml aliquots of loe-cold buffer. Specific binding was defined as the total radioligand bound minus that bound in the presence of 1000 nM (+) butaclamol.

### Other Embodiments

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It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, that the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the claims. Also, all publications mentioned herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

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Claims

A compound of the formula (I),

What is claimed is:

X Is H, CI, Br, I, F, -CN, , or C<sub>14</sub> alkyl;

R1 is H, C14 alkyl, alkyl, alkenyl or -CN;

R2 and R3, each are, independently H or absent, provided that when R2 and R3 are

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absent a double bond is present between the carbon atoms to which they are attached;

Y 13 -O., -C(0)-, -S., -S-(CH2)S-C(0)-, -S(0)-, -S(0)-, -SC(0)-, -OC(0)-, -N(R5)-C(0)-, R4 is H or -CH3;

R5, R6, R7 and R8 each is, independently, H or C<sub>14</sub> alkyl; or -N(R6)-;

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R6 is H or C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl;

m ls 0 or 1;

n Is 0-10;

L is -{CH<sub>2</sub>}p-C(O)-, when Y is -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -O- or -N(R6)-;

L Is -C(O)-(CR7R8)q-C(O)-, when Y is -N(R6)-, -O-, or -S-;

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L is (Doc)t-, when Y is -C(O)-, SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)s-C(O)-, or -N(R5)-C(O)-;

p is 1-10;

q is 2-4;

s is 1-10;

Z is somatostatin analog or a molety comprising -H, -OH, ( $C_1\text{-}C_6$ )alkoxy, arylalkoxy, -NH2, or -NR9R10, wherein R9 and R10 each is, independently, H or C14 alkyl; t is 1-10; and ĸ

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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X Is H, CI, Br, I, F, -CN, , or C1.8 alkyl;

R1 is C1-4 alkyl, H, allyl, alkenyl or -CN;

R2 and R3, each are, independently H or absent, provided that when R2 and R3 are absent a double bond is present between the carbon atoms to which they are attached; R4 is H or -CH3;

R5 is C1-5 alkyl group, or a group of the formula of -(CH2)rN(CH3)q; 2

Y is -O., -C(O)-, .-S., -SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -N(RB)-C(O)-, -N(R7)-, or -N(RB)-(CH2)s-C(O)-;

R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 each is, independently, H or C1-s alkyl;

L is -(CH2)p-C(O)-, when Y is -S-, -O- or -N(R7)-;

L is -C(O)-(CR9R10)q-C(O)-, when Y is -N(R7)-, -O-, or -S-;

L is -{Doc)t-, when Y is -C(O)-, SC(O)-, -OC(O)-, -N(R8)-(CH2)s-C(O)-, or -N(R8)-C(O)-2

m ls 0 or 1;

r Is 1-8, ;

n is 2-10;

q is 2-4;

2

p is 1-10;

s ls 1-10;

t is 1-10; and

Z is somatostatin analog or a molety comprising -H, -OH, (C,-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy, arylalkoxy, -

NH2, or -NR9R10; ห

or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

3. A compound of the formula:

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(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-tys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Phe-D-Typ-tys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

\_\_\_\_S\_\_\_D-Phe-optid(Ope-(3-Bromo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Oys)-Thr-NH-<sub>b</sub> ~s~ (Doc),-D-Phe-opto(Oye-Tyr-D-Tip-L)s-Abu-Oye)-Tin-NH, D-Nal-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> Doc-Nb-D-Tyr-D-Sar-cyclo[Cys-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> (Doc), D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> / D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys]-Nal-NH<sub>2</sub>

CD-Ser)<sub>in-Li</sub>se-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-Optob(Ope-Phe-D-Trp-Lise-Thr-Ope)-Thr-NH<sub>4</sub>

TV (D-Ser), NIB-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cyclo[Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Oys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

∠(Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Pho-D-Typ-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

HN GOSEN/LLVE-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-OptoIOys-Pho-D-Tip-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thi-NH-, S (Doc)<sub>s</sub>-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys]-Thr-of D-Phe-opto(Oye-Phe-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Oye)-Thr-ol D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub>

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H The South Control of the Control o ~s (Doc), D-Phe-cyclo(Os-Ty-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH,

H COCh Lya-D-Tyr-Dydd(C)a-Tyr-D-Tm-Lya-Va-Cys-Tm-NHy

H Coop, typ D-Tyr D-Tyr-Oyde(Cyp-Tyr-D-Trp-Lyp-Vol-Cyp)-Trp-NHy

HN C Senjanie D-Tyr-D-Sensydol Cys-Tyr-D-Tyr-Lys-Vel-Cys-Tyr-Ni-O-Senjetye-D-Tyr-Oydo(Oye-Tyr-O-Trp-Lye-Vel-Oye)-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub>

Caeg = N-(2-eminoethyl)-N-(2-cytosinyl-1-oxo-ethyl)-glycine

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H T (Doc), Caeg D-Phe-cycle[D-C)g-Pat-D-Trp-Lyg-D-Cyg-Thr-(Bzl)-Tyr-NH<sub>1</sub> H N S Doc Casq D-Pho-cyclip-Cys-Pat-D-Trp-Lys-D-Cys)-Th-(EXI)-Ty-AH,

HIN TOOD, Coop O Phe cycloth Cye Pat-D-Trp-Lye-D-Cyst-Thr-(B2):Tyr-NH,

CD-Sark-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-Casq-D-Pho-cyclopho-Cyc-Pat-D-Tyr-Lys-D-Cys-Phi-(Bzb)-Tyr-NH-

HN S (Dock-cyclo(Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys]-NH<sub>2</sub>

HN S (Door), Light Daily of Dry condition. Pres Pres Daily Specific Pres Delivity. HIVE S CONTROL TO PLANT TO PLA H N S Dooly-cycle(Ope-Pre-Pre-D-Trp-Lye-Tra-Pre-Cya)-NN-4, S Cyclo(Oye-Pite-Pite-D-Tip-Lye-Tite-Pite-Oye)-NH-1 Doo-cyclo(Cys-Phe-Php-I)-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys]-NH<sub>2</sub> o-cyclo(Cya-Pha-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Pha-Cya)-NH<sub>2</sub>

HN S (Doo), Lye-D-Tyr-D-Tyr
O oydd(Oye-Prie-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Trir-Prie-Oye)+NH<sub>4</sub> D-Nai-opdidCos=Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Vis-Oos}-Trr-ANs, Ser-cyclo(Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys)-NH<sub>2</sub> D-Pine-optiqCie-Tyr-O-Tip-Lye-Tir-O-sij-Nisi-Nit-, —D.Pha-cyclo(Cya-(3-Bramo-Tyr)-O-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cyaj-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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-D-Phe-cyclo[Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abu-Cye]-Thr-NHy, Compound B

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——(D-Ser)<sub>10</sub>-Lys-D-Tyr-Oydd(Oys-Phs-O-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-Hty

\_\_\_ (D-Sor)<sub>e</sub>-Lya-D-Tyr-cyclq(C)a-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Tra-Cya)-Thr-NH<sub>a</sub>

-D-Phe-cyclo(Cye-(3-Brano-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>

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HN (Dock/O-Phe-grid(O)e-Tyr-O-Trp-Lye-Abu-O)e)-The-NH-L H (Doo),-Lye-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-Opde(Ope-Pine-D-Tip-Lye-Tin-Cye)-Tin-NH-1 H (Dock-Lyn-D-Tyn-O-Tyn-O-Tyn-O-Tyn-D-Tyn-D-Tyn-D-Tyn-D-Tyn-O-Tyn-DSay-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cycldCya-Pha-D-Try-Lya-Thr-Cyaj-Thr-NH-2 — D-Pha-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cys}-Thr-d

H (D.Serly-Nas-D-Tyr-D-Ser-optid): Phe-D-Tip-Lye-Thr-Opt)-Tir-NH-,

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HN H (Dock-Lin-O-Tyr-O-Tyr-optol/On-Tyr-O-Typ-Lyn-Vnin-Ont-Typ-Nin HN DPINOptidOpeTys-D-Trp-Lys-Vis-Opej-Trp-NH-1 HAVE TO COOK O Phe optic Cyr. Tys O Trp tys Vis. Cyr. Trp NH. H DODANGO-TYPO-Seropda(Op-Typo-Top-Lyp-Val-Ops)-Top-Not-H (Doc)<sub>3</sub>1/seD-Tir-D-Tir-paddOse-Tir-D-Tip-1/se-Val-Oss)-Tip-Nii-1 O Ji--- (D-Sar)<sub>k</sub>-Nie-D-Tyr-D-Sar-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub>

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H D.Sart, Nie-D-Tyr-D-Sar-oydd, Cye-Tyr-D-Typ-Lye-Vill-Oys)-Typ-Nie-D-Sar-oydd, Cye-Tyr-D-Sar-oydd, Cy

Dock D-Pheopole (De-Phe-D-Tip-Lye-The-Opt-Thr-d Doc+tte-D-Tyr-D-Ser-cycla(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Val-Cye)-Trp-NH-D-Phacyclq(Ope-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub> D-Pha-cyclo(Cye-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cye)-Thr-of (Doc),-D-Phe-cycld(Dys-Tyr-D-Tip-Lys-Ve;-Oys)-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub> (Doc)<sub>2</sub>Lya-D-Tyn-D-Tyn-Oydd(Cya-Tyn-D-Tp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Trp-NH<sub>y</sub> ~ (Dac)<sub>3</sub>-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cydd(Cyn-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya}-Tγp-NH<sub>3</sub>

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(DSer/LLys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Trp-NH-

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HN CHAN—PI Doo Caap D-Phe-cycla(D-Cye-Pai-D-Try-Lys-D-Cys)-Thr-(Ed)-Tyx-NH-,

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Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-oydd(Op-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Oys)-Thr-od II\_ (D-Sen,-Lya-O-Tyn-O-Tyn-cyclo(Cya-Pha-O-Try-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-ol Doo-Na-O-Tyn-D-Sen-cyclo(Cys-Pha-O-Typ-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thred ll\_\_(D.Ser)<sub>to</sub>-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Phs-D-Tp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d —(Doc),-D-Pho-cyclq(C)s-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-di —Doc-D-Pha-cydo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-di — AEPA-D-Pho-cyclqCyo-Pho-D-Trp-Lyo-Thr-Cyo)-Thr-cl

Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Pha-O-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-of Dochlard-Tyr-D-Ser-cycld(Cye-Pho-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d Dacko-he-oxedic/se-he-o-to-tys-the-oxis-the-o L\_\_\_(D-Sar)<sub>W</sub>-Lye-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cycld(Cye-Phe-D-Typ-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d II— (D-Sery-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-ol L—(Doc),-O-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Phe-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cys)-Thr-ol — AEPA-D-Pha-cyclo(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-ol

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—(Doc)<sub>2</sub>-D-Phe-cydo(Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys}-Thr-ol

- Doo-Nie-D-Tyr-D-Sencyclq(Cye-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys)-Thr-d

-(D-Sery-Lye-D-Ty-O-Tyr-cyclqCye-Phe-D-Trp-Lye-Thr-Cya)-Thr-ch

OSethetys-Dipro-lys-opddCys-Pre-Offptys-Thr-Ost-Thro

CDSex\_Lya-DTyr-cycld(Cya-Pha-DTyr-Lya-Thr-Cya)-Thr-d

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Dock-D-Pre-ordidos-Pre-D-Trp1,se-Val-Ose-Trn-NH-

HAN CONTACT TO SENT TO SENT TO SENT TO SENT TO SENT THE CONTINUE THE C HO CHAN-IN (CHAN-IN-CH

S Doc-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydd(Cya-Pha-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Thr-NH-

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ll\_\_\_(Doc)<sub>k</sub>-O-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abu-Cye)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

AEPA-D-Phe-cycloticya-Tyr-D-Tip-Lya-Abu-Cya)-Thr-NH-, Compound C

(Doc),-D-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lye-Abu-Cye]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. ৪,০, compound according to the comuter.

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· (Doc),-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys|-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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(Doc)<sub>8</sub>-Aspa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

.(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-(Aepa)<sub>3</sub>-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>

(Aepa)<sub>z</sub>-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

.(Doc)<sub>6</sub>-Aspa-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyda[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

· (Doc),-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys|-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Doc)<sub>b</sub>-Aepe-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyda(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

~(Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Aapa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>z</sub>

Aspa-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> Doo-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cya-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH2 ✓ D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub> Joo-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cye-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lye-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH,

/ (Doc), Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo(Cya-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cya)-Thr-NH, (Doc), Aspa-D-Phe-cydd(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

200-D-Phe-cyclo(Cya-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH2

/(Doc)2-D-Phe-cyclo(Cya-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH2

Doc),-D-Phe-cydd(Cye-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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Aspa-D-Pho-cyclo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Vsi-Cys)-Trr-NH<sub>2</sub>

·D-Phe-cydo[Cye-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

∠Doc-Aspa-D-Pha-cydo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys}-Trr-NH<sub>2</sub>

· (Doc)<sub>z</sub>-Aepa-D-Pha-cyclo(Cya-(3Hodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>z</sub>

∠(Doc),-Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Doc);-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH 2 (Doc);-Aspa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-oydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH 2 (Dock-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH \_\_\_\_Doo-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-oydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH 2 CDoc);-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys);-Trr-NH2 /(Dock-Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH /(Doc);-{Aepa;:Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH /Aepa-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Oys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Oys]-Thr-NH Aepa }-D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH

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//(Doc)<sub>2</sub>-D-Pha-cyclo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> ∠Doc-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lya-Val-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> ~(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-D-Pha-cyclo(Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> (Doc)<sub>4</sub>-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-(3-lodo-Tyr)-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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/ DooLys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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/Dootya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

·S (Doc),-Lya-DTyn-D-Tyn-cyclo[Cya-Tyn-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Boc), Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NHy

(Doc),-Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH2

/ (Doc), Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH,

✓ (Doc)<sub>k</sub>-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>

/(Doc),-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

/(Doc),-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

S (Doc), Lys-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Gys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Doc)a-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

(Doc),-Lya-DTyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cya]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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// Doc-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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∠(Doc)<sub>3</sub>-D-Phe-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

Agas D-Pho-cydolCys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys]-Nal-Ni-k

Adpa D-Phe-cydd(Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thi-Cys)-Thi-ol

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DOOD Phe cyclol Cys Tyr-D Typ-D Typ-Abb-Cys]-Thr-NH4

H D-Phe-cyclo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NHy

| | | D-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-The-NH2

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| | | Noch\_Appa-D-Pha-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys|p-Thr-NH-

N DocAape-D-Phe-cyclo(Cye-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-Alft-

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\epa-Aepa-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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A compound according to the formula:

Ethyl-[6-methyl-8β-ergolinylmethyl]thioacetate;

L\_ (D-Ser)<sub>8</sub>-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyrcydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys]-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub>

6-Methyl-8β-ergolinylmethylthioacetyl-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>3</sub>;
10 Ethyl-(6-n-propyl-8β-ergolinyl)methylthioacetate;

6-n-propyl-8β-ergolinylmethylthioacetyl-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>; 6-D-Methyl-8β-ergolinylmethylthlaminosuccinoyl-D-Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>;

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>Phe-c(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys)-Thr-NH2

/ Aepa-Lya-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thi-NH<sub>2</sub>

-Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cydo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH2

/ Doo-Lya-D-Tyr-Cydo(Cya-Tyr-D-Trp-Lya-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

Aepa-Aepa-D-Phe-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub> Lys-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

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Aepa-Aepa-D-Phe-cydo[Cys-(3-lodo)Tyr-D-Tp-Lys-Val-Cys|-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

Aepa-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys]-Thr-NH2

Aepa-Aepa-D-Phe-cydd(Cys-(3-iodo)Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

~Doo-D-Phe-cydo(Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

✓ Doc-D-Phe-cyclo[Cys-(3-lodo)Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Vel-Cys]-Thr-NH₂

Doc-Doc-D-Phe-cydol Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys}-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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A compound according to the formula:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

 A method of elictling a dopamine receptor agonist effect in a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

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8. A method of eliciting a somatostatin receptor agonist effect in a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

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9. A method of simultaneously eliciting both a dopamine receptor agonist effect and a sometostatin receptor agonist effect in a subject in need thereof, wherein said method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

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10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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- 11. A method of treating a disease in a subject, said method comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein said disease is selected from the list consisting of lung cancer, glioma, anorexia, hypothyroidism, hyperaldosteronism, H. 5 pylori proliferation, acromegaly, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux,
- Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, dilabetic neuropathy, Pagert's disease, polycystic ovary disease, thyroid cancer, hepatome, leukemia, meningiome, cancer cachexia, orthostatic hypotension, postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas, Acromegaly, TSH secreting adenomas, prolactin secreting adenomas, insulinoma, glucagonoma, diabetes melitius, hypertipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, gastric acid secretion, peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous fistula, piancreatitocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumor, angiogenesis, arthritis, allograft rejection, graft vessel bleeding, portal hypertension, gastrointestinal bleeding, obesity, and opioid overdose.

12 The method according to claim 11, wherein said disease or condition is acromegally.

13. A method according to any one of claims 7, 8, 9, 11 or 12, wherein said compound

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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14. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10, wherein said compound is:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

 16. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein z is a molety comprising -H, OH, (C,-C<sub>8</sub>)alkoxy, arylalkoxy, -NH<sub>2</sub>, or -NR9R10; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A compound according to claim 15, wherein z is a molety comprising -H, -OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. (C1-C6)alkoxy, or benzyl; 9

17. A compound according to claim 15, wherein said compound is according to the formula:

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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<b>Y</b>	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (7) :COTK 7/00	
US CL. According	US CL. s.so/sse According to International Patent Cleanification (IPC) or to both national cleanification and IPC	national descriptor and IPC
B. FIEI	PIELDS SEARCHED	
Minimum d	Minimum documentation searched (destification system followed by classification symbols)	by classification symbols)
U.S.	630/317, 328, 327, 328, 346	
Documenta	tion searched other than minimum documentation to	Doumentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that each documents are included in the fields searched
Electronic	data base consulted during the international search (na	Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WEST, C	WEST, CAS Online	
<u>8</u> ن	DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category	Chation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	ropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.
¥	US 4,871,717 A (COY et al) 03 October, 1989, see entire document	r, 1989, see entire document 1-17
<	US 4,904,642 A (COY et al) 27 February 1990, document.	February 1990, see entire 1-17
•		
	Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent family annex.
*	ľ	T later document published after the International filing date or priority
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